

CHINA

P I C T O R I A L

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A QUOTATION FROM CHAIRMAN MAO

The current great proletarian cultural revolution is absolutely necessary and most timely for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, preventing capitalist restoration and building socialism.

CHAIRMAN MAO RECEIVES PAKISTAN ARMED FORCES GOODWILL DELEGATION



On November 10, 1968, Chairman Mao received General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan (third from the left, front), Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, and all the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation led by him.

OUR most respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao on November 10, 1968 received General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, and all the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation led by him.

Chairman Mao warmly shook hands with General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan and the other Pakistan guests and had a friendly talk with them.

**BANNER BOOKS
AND CRAFTS**

90, CAMDEN HIGH STREET, N.W.1.
TEL: 01-387 5488

Among the members of the Pakistan Armed Forces Goodwill Delegation received were Major-General Mohammad Akbar Khan, Brigadier Mohammad Akram, Commodore M. Shariff, Air Commodore M.Z. Masud and others.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng, Huang Yung-sheng and Wu Fa-hsien.

Sultan M. Khan, Pakistan Ambassador to China, and diplomatic officials of the Embassy of Pakistan were also present.

Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres
cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres a

Marching up the Highway of

ON May 7, 1968, the Heilungkiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, acting in accordance with the "May 7" directive* of our great leader Chairman Mao and his consistent teaching of cadre participation in productive labour, organized and sent a group of cadres to work on a farm at Liuho in Chingan County upon the request of numerous cadres who wanted to temper themselves through physical labour. The group mainly consisted of cadres who belonged to the organizations directly under the former provincial Party committee and the former provincial people's council.

*On May 7, 1966, Chairman Mao issued his "May 7" directive. The main points are: P.L.A. commanders and fighters, workers, peasants, students and personnel working in commerce, in service occupations and in Party and government organizations, should all study politics, military affairs and culture. They should also criticize the bourgeoisie. While mainly engaging in their own particular work, they should concurrently learn other things. They should be cultivated into new people of all-round development with proletarian political consciousness and communist spirit.

At present the "May 7" Cadre School, as the farm at Liuho is called, has 658 students. It has cultivated more than 6,000 *mu* of land, brought about an all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishing, and, relying on its own efforts, started up small factories and enterprises.

Guided by Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, the cadre school patterns itself on the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College in remoulding and cultivating cadres. The main aim of the school is to creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought, to remould the students' world outlook and to train new men of communist spirit, who can remain one of the common people while serving as an "official", engage in both industrial and agricultural production, and both acquire knowledge and study military affairs. All the members of the school's revolutionary committee, which includes some farm workers, remain in production, with the exception of two persons who are concurrently members of the provincial revolutionary committee as well.

Students of the "May 7" Cadre School indignantly repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of arch-renegade Liu Shao-chi on cadres, and pledge to defend Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive.



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their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour.

MAO TSE-TUNG

the Brilliant "May 7" Directive

Once a cadre enters the school, length of experience and official rank make no difference. He is an ordinary labourer. At the school, always and everywhere, productive labour, study, military training, revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and so on, are carried out with a view to implementing Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive, combating self and repudiating revisionism, and fostering boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao. The revolutionary committee of the school sends the students out to be tempered and tested under arduous conditions, so that they can remould themselves effectively. It has assigned them to work reclaiming outlying waste-land, damming rivers, climbing mountains and crossing marshes and directed them always to study Chairman Mao's works wherever they are. Students say, "Here at the 'May 7' Cadre School, we are receiving education all the time and everywhere, we are touched to the soul. This is a big tempering furnace of great heat and high speed!"

Wen Jung-hsi is a veteran cadre who had been a shepherd boy before he joined the revolution during the War of Resistance Against Japan. He went to work in a big city and was appointed vice-chairman of the provin-

cial trade union after the victory of the revolution. He led a comfortable life somewhat like that of a bourgeois overlord and considered that he deserved it because of his contributions. On entering the "May 7" Cadre School, he once again took up the shepherd's whip and became an ordinary labourer. He said thoughtfully, "In this school, I found the excellent style of the Yen-an Anti-Japanese Military and Political College again, which I had long forgotten. So many shepherd boys and poor people in the world still remain to be liberated! How could I be at ease leading a comfortable life after victory in the revolution? Today, as I drive the herds across the hills and rivers, the farther I go, the dearer Chairman Mao is to me and the closer I come to his revolutionary line." Students said, "Since we entered the 'May 7' Cadre School, what has impressed us most is the change from being a cadre to being an ordinary worker and from being an 'official' to being a common man. No matter how high your rank as an 'official', once you take up a sickle or hoe, most of your official airs vanish."

The basic approach in running the "May 7" Cadre School is integra-

While building a dam across the river, students bravely jump into the ice-cold water and fight hard.





Wen Jung-hsi (middle), vice-chairman of the former provincial trade union, who has once again taken up the shepherd's whip, recounts the glorious tradition of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College to the students.

tion with the workers and peasants. The students are divided into groups which include the more than 100 workers and poor and lower middle peasants originally belonging to the farm. They eat, live, study and work together. At the same time, the school also asks workers, poor and lower middle peasants and P.L.A. commanders and fighters from other places to tell the students about their experiences in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought and to give them lectures on class struggle and the struggle for production. It organizes students to carry on social investigations in factories and villages and to do mass work there. Thus, those cadres who had cooped themselves up in their organizations for a long time, divorced themselves from the working people and had never even taken notice of changes in the weather or the seasons, received a thorough education. They developed, more and more strongly, the thoughts and feelings of the labouring people.

The "May 7" Cadre School, which follows the road of integrating with the workers and peasants, is warmly welcomed and firmly supported by the broad masses of workers and peasants. At sowing time, commune members patiently showed the students how to scatter the rice-seed; when trees were to be cut down, workers came to the dense forest to teach them. They not only passed on skills to them, but carried on heart-to-heart talks with them. In admiration, the poor and lower middle peasants said, "The 'May 7' cadres (as they are affectionately called by the commune members) have the sufferings of us poor and lower middle peasants at heart. If all the broad masses of cadres are like them, it will be a great spur to us. We need cadres like them who remain common people while serving as 'officials' and whose hearts are linked with ours."

From the day the "May 7" Cadre School at Liuho was founded, an acute struggle has always raged between the two lines over the questions of what orientation should be maintained and what kind of cadre school should be run. At first someone put forward proposals to "open some courses and study systematically", which would only restore the old. After a short period of time someone else said, "The cadre school is a school for doing labour. Learning how to do farm work well and becoming labourers is all that's required!"

To clarify the students' thinking in this situation, the school's revolutionary committee twice organized a school-wide big debate and mass

repudiation on the question of what direction the school should take. It carried out a vigorous campaign of education on the "May 7" directive, the tradition of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and class struggle. The counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-chi on cadres was thoroughly repudiated, Chairman Mao's "May 7" directive was defended and the correct orientation for running the school was laid down. The students said, "We must never run our cadre school like the old Party schools which were divorced from practice, from the masses and from productive labour. Also we must not allow our cadre school to become a farm of the old type which only went in for production and put profits to the fore. What we should do is to follow Chairman Mao's 'May 7' directive and set up a completely new, revolutionary school."

Chairman Mao recently pointed out: "Going down to do manual labour gives vast numbers of cadres an excellent opportunity to study once again; this should be done by all cadres except those who are old, weak, ill or disabled. Cadres at their posts should also go down in turn to do manual labour."

The practice of the "May 7" Cadre School at Liuho vividly proves: This recent directive of Chairman Mao's and his brilliant "May 7" directive provide a grand program for opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence, consolidating the proletarian dictatorship, and gradually eliminating the differences between worker and peasant, city and village, and mental and manual work — a grand program for building communism. The school is a good place for remoulding and cultivating cadres, and demonstrates an important way of carrying out the revolutionization of organizations and the task of struggle-criticism-transformation well.

Many students have developed deep feelings for the school. Some have brought in their sons and daughters just out of middle school; others on their own initiative, have applied for permission to settle their whole family there. At present all the students of the school are marching forward with big strides along the road pointed out by Chairman Mao in his "May 7" directive. They are determined, through the process of integrating with the workers and peasants, to remould and temper themselves into firm proletarian revolutionary fighters.



Young Chu Kuang-yin, after graduating from school, cooped himself up in an office of the former provincial Party committee. He has been well tempered through labour since coming to the "May 7" Cadre School and has been appointed political instructor of a company of wood-cutters.



Yang Yung-ping, vice-director of the political study section of the former provincial Party committee, now looks after pigs at the pig-farm of the school. His mental outlook has been greatly changed after settling down at the school.



Hsueh Lin, vice-secretary of the former provincial committee of the Communist Youth League, is now the political instructor of company 7 of the "May 7" Cadre School.



Before starting labour, leading comrades (front) of the Revolutionary Committee of the "May 7" Cadre School study *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung* together with the students.

A good harvest is gained from the first crop of rice.





Learning from the poor peasants how to select maize seeds.

Reclaiming waste-land.



"Barefoot Doctors" Are Fine!



Wang Kuei-chen is honoured by the poor and lower middle peasants as "a most reliable little doctor". She introduces her gains in study at a "barefoot doctors" meeting for exchanging experiences in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Old poor peasant Hu Hsiao-mei gives "barefoot doctors" a lesson in class struggle by recounting the bitter and grievous sufferings of the poor and lower middle peasants in the old society due to the lack of medical care.



FOR many years the poor and lower middle peasants have been longing for good doctors who would really do their utmost to give them good medical care. Chairman Mao best understands what is in the hearts of the poor and lower middle peasants. He has again and again instructed: "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." But the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi opposed this instruction of Chairman Mao's and wildly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the poor and lower middle peasants of the Chiangchen commune in Chuansha County on the outskirts of Shanghai have seized back the power over medical and health work in the rural areas, run study classes which are modelled on the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College and trained a number of "barefoot doctors" (an affectionate name given by Shanghai's suburban poor and lower middle peasants to health workers who divide their time between farming and medical work).

These new-type medical and health workers come from the poor and lower middle peasants and go back to them. They come from practice in the rural areas and go back to practice there. That is the road they are taking. Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought, cared for and educated by the poor and lower middle peasants as well as tempered in the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines, they have grown up sturdily. Today they can prescribe almost a hundred medicines and treat nearly a hundred common ailments as well as frequently recurring illnesses in the countryside. They can perform acupuncture on more than one hundred points on the human body. They not only shoulder the heavy burden of medical work, but also are in the vanguard in the transformation of public health conditions in the rural areas. After doing labour, these "barefoot doctors" often go without sleep the whole night looking after patients. The commune members say in admiration: "They are really good doctors nurtured by Chairman Mao for us poor and lower middle peasants!" They can tell many vivid stories about the "barefoot doctors" without even stopping to think.

At the beginning of the summer in 1966, when Chang Ta-hsin, a "barefoot doctor" of the Tungpin brigade, was out threshing wheat at the ground, she was called to attend a case of child-birth. It was a difficult birth. The mother was already comatose. Chang Ta-hsin tried her best and finally delivered the baby. But it was cyanotic all over and could not breathe. She opened the baby's mouth and saw that it was filled with blood. After the blood was cleaned away, the baby still could not breathe. She immediately put her own mouth right on the baby's and sucked steadily. A fetid stench rushed to her nose. With a great effort she controlled her nausea and kept on sucking. The baby's father seeing that she was tired and sweat-



Together with the poor and lower middle peasants, "barefoot doctor" Chang Mei-fang rigorously repudiates arch-renegade Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in medical and health work.

ing all over, said to her: "You have saved the mother. There seems to be no hope for the baby. Thank you for all you have done."

However, Ta-hsin recalled the repeated advice of the poor and lower middle peasants: "Ta-hsin, you have been nurtured by Chairman Mao, and you should serve us poor and lower middle peasants whole-heartedly!" This gave her boundless strength. She was determined to save this offspring of the poor and lower middle peasants. She kept on sucking. Forty-five minutes later, the baby began to breathe weakly. The dark colour covering its body receded. The cry of the new-born baby echoed in the room, like a song in praise of the "barefoot doctor".

An old woman in the Hungchi brigade was ill and incontinent. "Barefoot doctor" Yu Lin-ti looked after her, personally giving her medicine and washing her clothes. She even slept beside the patient all night long. Lin-ti has brothers and sisters working in Shanghai who often write letters inviting her to go sight-seeing with them. But Lin-ti says: "How can I leave here? The poor and lower middle peasants want me to serve them. My brothers and sisters are dear to me, but the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants are dearer. Really, I can't

leave them even for a minute!" From these pure and simple words, one can get a glimpse of her lofty innermost soul.

Chen Chien-kuo, a "barefoot doctor" of the Kungho brigade, often saw that commune members because of carelessness got their hands and feet cut while doing labour. It brought suffering to them and losses to agricultural production, but he did not know how to sew up the wounds. What was to be done? He studied the passage from *In Memory of Norman Bethune*: "Comrade Bethune was a doctor, the art of healing was his profession and he was constantly perfecting his skill." After that he decided to learn through practice how to put in stitches. He asked someone to buy him a kit of simple surgical instruments in Shanghai. One day his younger sister suffered a cut more than an inch long. He made the first successful trial on his sister. Since then, he has put in stitches for the poor and lower middle peasants many times.

Here, mention should also be made of Wang Kuei-chen, a "barefoot doctor" of the Takou brigade. On her return from a study class, an evil wind blew out of the houses of some rich peasants. They said "doctors can't come from huts" and so on. They spread rumours and carried out sabotage. She firmly



"Barefoot doctor" Chin Yun-ti gives medical treatment in the fields.

"Barefoot doctors" usually spend about half of their time in manual labour.
 "Barefoot doctor" Yu Lin-ti (left) spreads fertilizer together with commune members.



kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Never forget class struggle!", and with the support of the poor and lower middle peasants, she beat back the enemy's attacks. With actual deeds she responded to their support. Poor peasant Tsai Szu-mei fell ill and could not do her house-keeping. Wang Kuei-chen not only gave her treatment, but also asked some young people in to clean up the patient's house. Besides that, she gave a portrait of Chairman Mao to the patient and thus the house took on an entirely new look. The patient quickly recovered. Whenever she met someone she said: "Kuei-chen has cured me and also warmed my heart. Good doctors to care for us poor and lower middle peasants certainly can come from huts, there is no doubt about it!"

"Barefoot doctors" are now marching with big strides in the direction indicated by Chairman Mao. By studying the road along which "barefoot doctors" have advanced, one can see the orientation of the educational revolution in medical schools and colleges. "Barefoot doctors", this new-type medical and health force which is welcomed by the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants, will spread to villages throughout the country, and will make tremendous contributions to the implementation of Chairman Mao's great instruction, "In medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas."



The "barefoot doctor" is a vanguard in transforming sanitary conditions in the rural areas. A "barefoot doctor" (right) of the Taohsin brigade and a commune member together purify drinking water.

"Barefoot doctor" Chang Ta-hsin (left) visits the child whom she saved two years ago.



The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line, and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

MAO TSE-TUNG

Such Intellectuals Are Welcomed by the Poor and Lower Middle Peasants

IN 1963, Huang Yu-hsiang returned to his birthplace in Chiangchen People's Commune, Chuansha County, Shanghai, after graduation from medical school. To be together with and serve the poor and lower middle peasants who had brought him up is something to be proud of, but when he first came back, poisoned by the revisionist educational system, he was unwilling to work in the countryside.

At the time, although he was in the countryside, his thoughts were on the city. He was always wishing to find an opportunity to go to a big city hospital and become a "doctor". Sometimes when it was necessary to make a night visit, he muttered to the poor and lower middle peasants who came to call him, "Why didn't you call me during the day instead of waiting until so late at night?" They would

reply, "As farm work was busy, he wanted to put it off as long as possible. How did we know he would run such a high fever late at night?"

At that time, Huang Yu-hsiang was not able to appreciate the fine qualities of the poor and lower middle peasants. He did not even realize how glorious a duty it is to be able to treat them.

Huang Yu-hsiang together with the "barefoot doctors" creatively study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought.





Huang Yu-hsiang serves the poor and lower middle peasants whole-heartedly. They say with great satisfaction, "We like this kind of intellectual!"

In 1964, inspired by the moving deeds of the poor and lower middle peasants in creatively studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, Huang Yu-hsiang began to study Chairman Mao's brilliant works *Serve the People* and *In Memory of Norman Bethune*. Before the brilliant models Chang Szu-teh and Norman Bethune personally set up by Chairman Mao, he felt ashamed of himself. He went on to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "... the dividing line between revolutionary and non-revolutionary or counter-revolutionary intellectuals is whether or not they are willing to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants and actually do so."

Chairman Mao's teaching pointed out the direction, giving him the courage to leave the commune clinic, go deep into the midst of the poor and lower middle peasants and strike out on the broad road of intellectuals integrating themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Once he was attending an old poor peasant woman. With tears in her eyes she said to him, "In the old society, my family was too poor to call in a doctor. When one of my children fell seriously ill, we could do nothing but watch her die. If she had fallen ill today, she would never have died. Socialism is wonderful! You doctors often come to the villages to serve us poor and lower middle peasants. This is all due to Chairman Mao's good leadership!" This old woman's words deeply moved Huang Yu-hsiang, giving him a vivid lesson in class struggle.

Nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought and educated by the poor and lower middle peasants, Huang Yu-hsiang was gradually tempered and developed the communist spirit of serving them whole-heartedly.

One evening while making rounds in the Hsinho brigade, he learned that the child of a poor peasant was seriously ill. It was necessary to send the patient to the county hospital immediately for emergency treatment, but it was after 7 p.m. and if they set out on foot to Chiangchen Township, they would surely miss the last bus for the county seat of Chuansha. The thought of serving the people "wholly" and "entirely" as Chairman Mao teaches, came to Huang Yu-hsiang's mind. He settled the parent and the sick child on the carrier of his bicycle and pedaled along the uneven path. He managed to get them to Chiangchen in time for the last bus.

Another evening, a patient whose life was in danger was brought in by the poor and lower middle peasants. Huang Yu-hsiang immediately gave her emergency treatment but her condition remained unchanged. He thought: Treating her at the commune clinic presents a risk because of her serious condition; rushing her to another hospital is even more risky because she's so old and weak that she can't stand the bumpy ride. What was to be done? At that moment he seemed to hear Chairman Mao's voice calling out to him: "Heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practice revolutionary humanitarianism." He resolved to take up this heavy load. The

patient remained in a coma for three days and nights. Neglecting sleep and meals, Huang Yu-hsiang stayed by her bedside to look after her. After a week's careful treatment and nursing, she was well enough to leave the clinic.

In 1967, Huang Yu-hsiang was assigned the task of training "barefoot doctors" for the commune. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, he ran a "*Kang Da*"*-type of study course in two dilapidated huts. In class, he put the creative study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought to the fore, used the "good old three" articles as basic teaching material, and often invited the poor and lower middle peasants to give lectures on class struggle. The method employed in professional training was: "Officers teach soldiers, soldiers teach officers, and the soldiers teach each other." The "barefoot doctors" soon grasped medical skills by studying while engaged in the practice of giving medical treatment in the countryside. On seeing Huang Yu-hsiang's method of training "barefoot doctors", the poor and lower middle peasants were immensely pleased. They said, "That's the right path!"

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Huang Yu-hsiang has received re-education from the poor and lower middle peasants for several years. He has served them whole-heartedly and become a good doctor whom they welcome. They say, "We like this kind of intellectual!"

*This is the Chinese abbreviation for "The Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College".

高 举 毛 泽 东 思 想 伟 大

上 钢 二 厂 二 车 间 整 党 延 党 学

毛主席最新指示

建立三结合的革命委员会·大批判·
清理阶级队伍·整党·精简机构·改革不
合理的规章制度·下放科室人员·工厂里
斗·批·修·大炼钢铁这么几个阶段



毛主席最新指示

党组织应是无
产阶级专政的
工具·应能领导
革命群众对于阶级
敌人的斗争·党的
思想·政治·组织
的路线·方针·政策



The revolutionary committees at all levels on Shanghai's iron and steel front run various kinds of Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in a vigorous way. The Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in workshop No.2 of the Shanghai No.2 Iron and Steel Plant centres its attention on Party consolidation.

Red Banners Unfurled, Steel Sparks Flying

HOLDING high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the steel workers of Shanghai have brought into full play the leading role of the working class in the development of the iron and steel industry throughout the city. In the vigorous movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution, they kept closely in step with the great strategic plan of Chairman Mao and brought about an excellent situation in revolution and a completely new state of vitality in production.

Old China before liberation had to import manufactured products, even nails and wire. Shanghai, where industry was comparatively concentrated, had only three or four simply-equipped small-sized steel-smelting furnaces with an output of a little over 6,000 tons in the peak year. After liberation the workers of Shanghai restored and developed iron and steel production. In 1958, under the brilliance of

the three red banners raised by the great leader Chairman Mao, Comrade Ko Ching-shih, Chairman Mao's good pupil, led the revolutionary masses of Shanghai to persist in putting Mao Tse-tung's thought in command, and to carry out a full-scale mass movement. Three years' hard struggle carried the iron and steel industry forward with a big leap.

However Liu Shao-chi, the top Party person in authority taking the capitalist road and his agents in Shanghai, Chen Pei-hsien, Tsao Tichiu and their ilk, in step with the anti-China adverse current launched by imperialism, revisionism and reaction, stirred up a mighty ill wind demanding that industry should "get off the horse". They made five attempts to curtail the city's steel output, and frantically opposed Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on industrial construction, in a vain attempt to restore capitalism. But Shanghai's steel workers,

armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, triumphed over these adverse currents. As a result, not only were the achievements of the big leap forward of the past three years consolidated, but advance was maintained for ten years without interruption.

Shanghai has developed into one of China's important iron and steel bases. Today it can produce medium and small types of rolled steel in relatively complete varieties and specifications, and supplies other branches of the nation's industry such as car, tractor, shipping, electrical engineering, instruments and meters, chemicals, petroleum and construction. Moreover, there has come into being a contingent of steel workers who can grasp and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought and who have attained a fairly high level of technique. They are playing an important role in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

In the past two years and more of the great



Having sent a great number of workers to participate in Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, the steel casting workshop of the Shanghai No.3 Iron and Steel Plant nevertheless created the shop's highest output record in history. These members of the propaganda team regularly come back to take part in manual labour in order to keep the qualities of the working class.

The steel-making workshop of the top-blown oxygen converter equipped with gas-smoke recovering apparatus is up to the advanced international levels of the 60's of the 20th century. Its commissioning is the triumphant result of the Chinese working class carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line of Chairman Mao.





Workers of the Shanghai Iron Alloy Works studying quotations from Chairman Mao before the shift.

proletarian cultural revolution, revolutionary committees were established, one after another, at all levels of the iron and steel system of Shanghai. The workers at the Shanghai iron and steel front have made a success of carrying out revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, purifying the class ranks, consolidating the Party organization, simplifying the administrative structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending office workers to the workshops. They firmly grasp revolution and vigorously promote production. In 1968 the output of both steel and rolled steel kept rising every month. The iron and steel workers successfully trial produced some important new varieties of steel. Many products are up to the advanced world standards in quality.

The release of the series of Chairman Mao's recent instructions is the most powerful political motive force behind the new upsurge of production in Shanghai's iron and steel industry. Chairman Mao pointed out: "To accomplish the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working class leadership; the masses of workers must take part in this revolution." In August 1968, following this teaching, the Shanghai No.2 Iron and Steel Plant selected a large number of outstanding workers to participate in the worker Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda teams, and sent them to the universities and colleges to exercise leadership in the

Member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Shanghai Irregular Profile Seamless Steel Tubing Mill, Lo Ah-chou (centre) consistently takes part in manual labour together with the workers.



struggle-criticism-transformation there. The workers remaining in the plant displayed boundless revolutionary energy, raising steel output that month to 30 per cent more than that of the corresponding period of 1966.

At the Shanghai No.3 Iron and Steel Plant, the previous highest records for all the main products were broken in the third quarter of 1968. This plant had been one of the important enterprises controlled by Chen Pei-hsien and Tsao Ti-chiu. A great number of revisionist "rules" and "regulations" were first tried out there, and the poisonous influence was so wide and deep that it hampered the development of the productive forces. It is an ordinary technique to smelt stainless steel in an electric furnace. But the capitalist roaders had faith only in "experts" and "authorities", not in the worker masses. They laid down "five conditions against smelting". Steel must not be smelted during night shift, on Sunday, in new furnaces, in old furnaces and in the absence of technicians. After the proletarian revolutionaries seized power, the fierce fire of revolutionary mass criticism burnt that irrational system to a cinder. In the past, under the "five conditions against smelting", only five or six heats of stainless steel could be made from an electric furnace at a stretch, with rejects into the bargain. Now fifty or sixty heats can be done, with every heat of excellent quality.



Workers and revolutionary technicians of the Shanghai Irregular Profile Seamless Steel Tubing Mill are discussing a new technical innovation.



At the glorious time when the whole nation was warmly hailing the release of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this plant successfully completed the general overhaul of the open-hearth furnaces two months ahead of schedule, and the first heat of steel after the general overhaul was made on November 1.

General overhauling of the open-hearth furnaces was started on July 1 last year. It was necessary to pull down the old workshop and dismantle the equipment, lay new groundwork and build a new workshop two and a half times larger than the original one. At the same time a large amount of new equipment had to be installed and new technology introduced. According to past experience, it would have taken at least more than a year to finish such a large project. This time the working class was determined to break with traditional practice and accomplish the general overhauling within six months.

Faced with this arduous task—large in scale, short in time-allowance, high in quality requirements and complex in structure—the revolutionary workers together with the P.L.A. men from over 200 units helping with the project bravely took up the heavy task. They combined to form a command post with the workers as its main body and set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes at the frontline. In high spirits, they plunged militantly into the struggle.

As the great proletarian cultural revolution deepened, Chairman Mao issued the recent in-

struction, "The working class is the leading class." This inspired them to proudly put forward a new militant slogan: Complete the general overhaul within four months and report the good news to Chairman Mao! Thousands of workers creatively studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought, took the work site as a battlefield on which to fiercely open fire on Liu Shao-chi, the No.1 capitalist roader in the Party, imperialism, revisionism and all reactionaries. They firmly grasped class struggle, rigorously criticised "foreign slave mentality", "the philosophy of going at a snail's pace" and other such sinister revisionist wares. They vigorously carried out struggle-criticism-transformation on the spot and broke through the foreign dogmas and stereotypes which had tied them hand and foot. They created a new method of work, putting up the workshop and installing the internal structures simultaneously. Moreover, working wonders, they shifted the 55-metre-high, 230-ton smoke-stack of the open-hearth furnace in an upright position, a distance of 31 metres in eight hours. Nine days later, another smoke-stack just like it was moved vertically a distance of 40 metres in five hours.

The general overhaul project had a new look with each passing day and was finished with astonishing speed in four months. The working class on Shanghai's iron and steel front are displaying unparalleled prowess in grasping revolution and promoting production, and in exercising leadership in struggle-criticism-transformation of the superstructure.





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① In September last year, the "three-way" combination group, with the workers as its main body, of the steel-making workshop of the Shanghai Iron and Steel Research Institute successfully made an uninterrupted casting machine in eighteen days. Bourgeois reactionary "technical authorities" had failed to make one after spending several years. The workers use this vivid example to criticize the capitalist roaders and reactionary "technical authorities".

② Using indigenous methods, the workers of the Shanghai No. 2 Iron and Steel Plant rebuilt an out-of-date workshop set up before liberation into a semi-automatic one.

③ The Shanghai No. 1 Iron and Steel Plant. The imperialists and modern revisionists had once declared, "Shanghai is a sand-bank; you can't build blast-furnaces there!" But the working class of China armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought smashed their slander with facts.

④ The advanced technique of uninterrupted casting operation used in the converter workshop of the Shanghai No. 3 Iron and Steel Plant was developed during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

WORKERS MOUNT THE STAGE OF DESIGNING

THE Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant, large in size, produces whole sets of electric power equipment. Our great leader Chairman Mao once personally inspected the plant, giving great encouragement to all the revolutionary workers and staff members. But the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, in frantic opposition to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, came to the plant three times to spread poison in a vain attempt to set it up as a sinister example for pushing the revisionist line on the industrial front.

For many years Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on the management of enterprises was faithfully put into practice by the handful of capitalist roaders in the Party at the plant. They brought the number of personnel who were divorced from production up to 25 per cent and worked out nine systems of rules and regulations running into thousands of pages in order to control and suppress the workers. Power over technique was in the grip of the handful of bourgeois technical "authorities", and the workers were reduced to mere "appendages" to the machines. In the past, an electric generator, from designing to manufacturing, had to go through many redundant and overlapping administrative departments. Each of them set up "tests", with personnel to administer them. A mould, from designing to manufacturing, had to pass 17 "tests" before it was finally approved by the chief engineer. But the workers who took part in production had no right to put forward opinions. Thus the situation arose in which the technicians did the designing, with the section for technical inspection seeing to it that the workers carried it out. This greatly dampened the workers' initiative and enthusiasm.

The old technical system gave rise to antagonism between technicians and workers. Several hundred technicians were concentrated in offices and sections of designing, technology and tools. They sat aloof at their desks working behind closed doors, divorced from manual labour and from the masses of workers. Generally speaking, there was hardly a

blueprint made by the technicians which was not corrected or improved by the workers. Thus, a large quantity of man power and material resources supplied by the state were wasted.

The revolutionary committee of the plant followed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is essential to bring into full play the leading role of the working class in the great cultural revolution and in all fields of work" and carried out his great strategic plan of "simplifying administrative structure, changing irrational rules and regulations and sending office workers to the workshop". It boldly aroused the masses, penetratingly criticized and repudiated "management of the plant by experts", "putting technique in command" and other sinister revisionist wares peddled by Liu Shao-chi, and abolished the former offices and sections in charge of production and technology. Welcomed by workers beating drums and gongs, over six hundred technicians came out of their offices to work on the frontline of production.

With the old technical system smashed, how is the work of designing done? The revolutionary committee of the plant, relying on the masses of workers, has organized two kinds of "three-way" combinations on a wide scale to open up a new road for the designing of products. One kind combines workers, revolutionary technicians and revolutionary cadres at the shop; the other combines designing, manufacturing technology and designing of moulds and tools in the making of a new product. In these two kinds of "three-way" combinations, workers are the main body. After the working class assumes direct leadership over technique, workers take part in designing. Their participation is in striking contrast with the past, when technicians did the designing. When the workers take up designing, they first of all unfold revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and put Mao Tse-tung's thought in command of production, while the technicians always aim at production for production's sake when they design. Workers, before starting on their designs, go among the users and workers in production to solicit their opinions and make investiga-

Unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to thoroughly liquidate the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionism spread by the renegade, traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi.





Workers of the Shanghai Electric Machinery Plant are studying quotations from Chairman Mao after a shift.

Members of the "three-way" combination designing group discuss the design of a new product.





The workers have moved their drafting tables from the office building to the shop. Working by the side of the machines, they can link themselves with the masses and combine their designs with practice.

tions, while technicians bury their noses in books. Worker-designers carry out the mass line but technicians follow the "expert line".

Today when the task of designing a new product is assigned to a shop, a discussion is first held among the masses of workers and a group of designers are selected to form a "three-way" combination which has charge of the designing of the product, manufacturing technology and the designing of tools and moulds. So the designing group constitutes an independent, complete battle unit. In this way, workers are designers as well as producers, while technicians are producers as well as designers. As one variety of product goes into trial production, members of the designing group do the manual work at the shop so as to discover problems on

the spot and solve them in time. After it has been successfully trial produced and judged up to standard, members of the designing group go back to their original production units. When the next task of designing a product comes, a new "three-way" combination designing group is formed to undertake it.

In the course of day-to-day production, how is technical management at group and shop levels carried out? Some of the shops organize a "revolutionary mutual aid group" with workers as the main body while at the same time admitting revolutionary technical personnel. The group is responsible for technical management, technical innovations and other work, thus ensuring the leadership of the working class.



Workers draw up designs and finalize them.

A "revolutionary mutual aid group" making an investigation at a shipyard.

WORKERS MOUNT THE
PAGE OF DESIGNING



The initiative and creativeness of the workers has been brought into full play. A new phase of the leap forward in production has emerged in the plant.

WORKERS MOUNT THE STAGE OF DESIGNING

The working class truly wields the power over technique in the plant. The workers, shouldering the two heavy tasks of revolution and production, have worked many miracles in boldly carrying out innovations in the make-up of products and in processing technique. A completely new atmosphere in revolution and production pervades the whole plant. Last year's production quotas were fulfilled ahead of schedule and over-fulfilled, and for many items, new records, the highest in history, were created. The veteran workers of Shop No. 10, in the light of their own experience built up in the practice of production, have again and again improved the structure of the commutator in the generator of the diesel locomotive. In the past, this part had to be based entirely on foreign books according to regulations laid down by the bourgeois technical "authorities" in the plant. Now a special commutator made only in China, with its own particular characteristics, has been successfully created. It requires 90 per cent less material than the former design and is light in weight. The processing is easy and the performance is better.

What is more important, many workers make designs while doing manual work at the shop, closely combining rich experience in the struggle for production with theoretical knowledge. This accelerates the growth of the technical contingents of the proletariat. Among members of the "three-way" combination designing group, some of the veteran workers with education have step by step learned calculating, making blueprints, designing and so on within a short time. They achieved this while working together with the revolutionary technicians, doing research in technique together, learning from one another and overcoming their own weaknesses by acquiring the strong points of the others. The technicians working at the shop as ordinary workers receive education and help from the working class in the class struggle and the struggle for production, thus promoting the revolutionization of their thinking.

After the issuance of the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the revolutionary workers and staff members throughout the plant have studied it conscientiously and firmly carried out in their actions the great historic mission put forward in it. All teams and groups have carried out more penetrating criticism and repudiation of the poisonous influence spread by Liu Shao-chi on his three visits, and launched a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production. Many "three-way" combination designing groups have made a great many designs of new products, manufacturing technology, moulds and tools as an expression of their loyalty to our great leader Chairman Mao and a contribution to the coming Ninth National Congress of the Party.



China has produced a commutator with its own particular characteristics. This is one of the achievements made by the working class after it took power over technical designing into its own hands.

In the shop, the Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team of this plant disseminates the great significance of better troops and simpler administration and of sending people who work in offices to the workshops.



VICTORIOUS VOYAGE



Captain Chiang Tsung-tai directs the entry of the ship into port.

TAKE the road of the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant in training technicians from among the workers."

Under the beacon light of this recent instruction of Chairman Mao's, the revolutionary sailors on the S.S. *Fighting 26* of the Shanghai Marine Transport Bureau have scattered old conventions and foreign dogmas to the winds. They made the probationary third mate, who was originally a sailor, directly captain of this 10,000-ton ship. This is a wonder in world shipping history.

All along in the past, a fierce struggle raged in the Shanghai Marine Transport Bureau between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines on the question of training navigational technicians. The handful of capitalist roaders in the Party did their utmost to enforce the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the No. 1 capitalist roader in the Party Liu Shao-chi.



The S.S. *Fighting 26* at sea.

VICTORIOUS VOYAGE



Crucial problems which arise during a voyage are tackled and solved collectively by the political commissar, the captain and the revolutionary sailors.



Captain as well as sailor.

They set up a complete system of grading and examination. To qualify as captain, one had first of all to be a university graduate. He had to work his way up gradually, passing various examinations and periods of probation before being promoted through the ranks of third, second and first mate. It was impossible for an ordinary seaman to become captain, no matter how many years' experience he had in sailing.

During the great leap forward in 1958, Comrade Ko Ching-shih, Chairman Mao's good pupil, firmly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He had some 200 probationary pilots and engine-men trained from among the ordinary sailors and stokers in the Shanghai Marine Transport Bureau. In 1962, however, the capitalist roaders in the bureau got rid of them all on one pretext or another, but kept all the reactionary bourgeois technicians and remnants of the Kuomintang reactionaries in their posts.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary sailors rigorously repudiated Liu Shao-chi's counter-

revolutionary revisionist line and smashed the unreasonable system of supervising, suppressing and making things difficult for the workers. With the powerful backing of the P.L.A. commanders and fighters helping the Left, and the Revolutionary Committee of the Shanghai Marine Transport Bureau, they decided to break through the old restrictions and appointed Chiang Tsung-tai, probationary third mate, who was originally an ordinary sailor, directly to the captaincy of the 10,000-ton *Fighting 26*.

In accepting the honoured task of piloting the ship, Comrade Chiang Tsung-tai, raising his treasured book *Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-tung*, said with feeling: "We workers are heroes of Mao Tse-tung's era! With Chairman Mao supporting us, we must not fail to accomplish our task with distinction!" When Chiang finished, the political commissar and the revolutionary sailors studied together Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory!" to inspire and encourage themselves. They determined to pool their

efforts and exert their utmost to help the captain do a good job.

On their first voyage they encountered fog, but they did not cast anchor. Bearing in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Strategically we should despise all our enemies, but tactically we should take them all seriously", they continued on their course while at the same time increasing the watch. Without enlisting the help of a pilot, they entered the port of Tsingtao and docked smoothly without a mishap.

They took their role as masters of the state seriously. Every trip, they made an earnest study of the possible problems that might crop up on the way. Co-ordinating their efforts, they strove for bigger loads and faster delivery. They have already successfully made the seventh voyage in carrying out transportation tasks.

The revolutionary practice of the ship forcefully proves the unexampled wisdom and correctness of Chairman Mao's instruction for taking "the road of training technicians from among the workers". This course, traversed by the S.S. *Fighting 26*, is an entirely new one.

The S.S. *Fighting 26* is greeted enthusiastically by the broad revolutionary masses as it enters the port of Shanghai.



A Red Banner in Water

Conservation Construction

LINHSIEN County in Honan Province, which has more than 1,000 villages, is located in the Taihang Mountains at an altitude of about 1,000 metres above sea level. Owing to sparse rainfall, the area suffered from drought and scarcity of water. Not only did people have difficulty in obtaining enough drinking water; what was more serious, agricultural production was affected.

In 1958 the people's communes were set up. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, with the revolutionary spirit of the "Foolish Old Man" removing the mountains, the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants in Linhsien County built water conservation projects on a large scale. They were determined to divert water from the Changho River in neighbouring Shansi Province to change conditions in their county. In February 1960, they began to design and build canals, working arduously and relying on their own efforts. The builders tied ropes around their waists and lowered themselves from the tops of hanging cliffs to cut into the mountain-side. The rocks which they split off were used to line the canals. Within six years, they successfully completed the first stage of the project — the "Red Flag Canal". It is over 170 kilometres long, runs through 59 tunnels blasted through rock, snakes around 246 peaks and crosses 274 valleys and rivers. With the completion of the first stage of construction, the water is now diverted from the Changho River to the county. This is a great creation of the people of Linhsien County.

From the very beginning, the "Red Flag Canal" aroused the extreme hatred of the class enemies. Liu Shao-chi, the top capitalist roader in the Party, and his agents in Honan Province, used various pretexts to obstruct the building of the canal and even forced it to a halt. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, they became even more frantic, going so far as to openly sabotage further construction of the "Red Flag Canal". But the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought seized power from the class enemies, dealt them a telling blow and smashed their plots.

When the Linhsien County Revolutionary Committee was founded, it resolutely carried out Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and determined to lead the people of the whole county to continue building the "Red Flag Canal". They raised the banks of the trunk canal, and built branch canals, ditches and sluice gates. They built subsidiary canal projects on a vast scale to carry water to every village in the county. In the Tungkang People's Commune, three branch canals, 43 kilometres in all, were built by the commune members of 18 production brigades. All the projects were half way up the mountain. To accomplish these arduous tasks, the commune members repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory", and went on digging every day just like the "Foolish Old Man". Lacking tools and equipment, they themselves made detonators, explosives, lime, hammers and steel chisels.

The Nankutung aqueduct on the "Red Flag Canal".



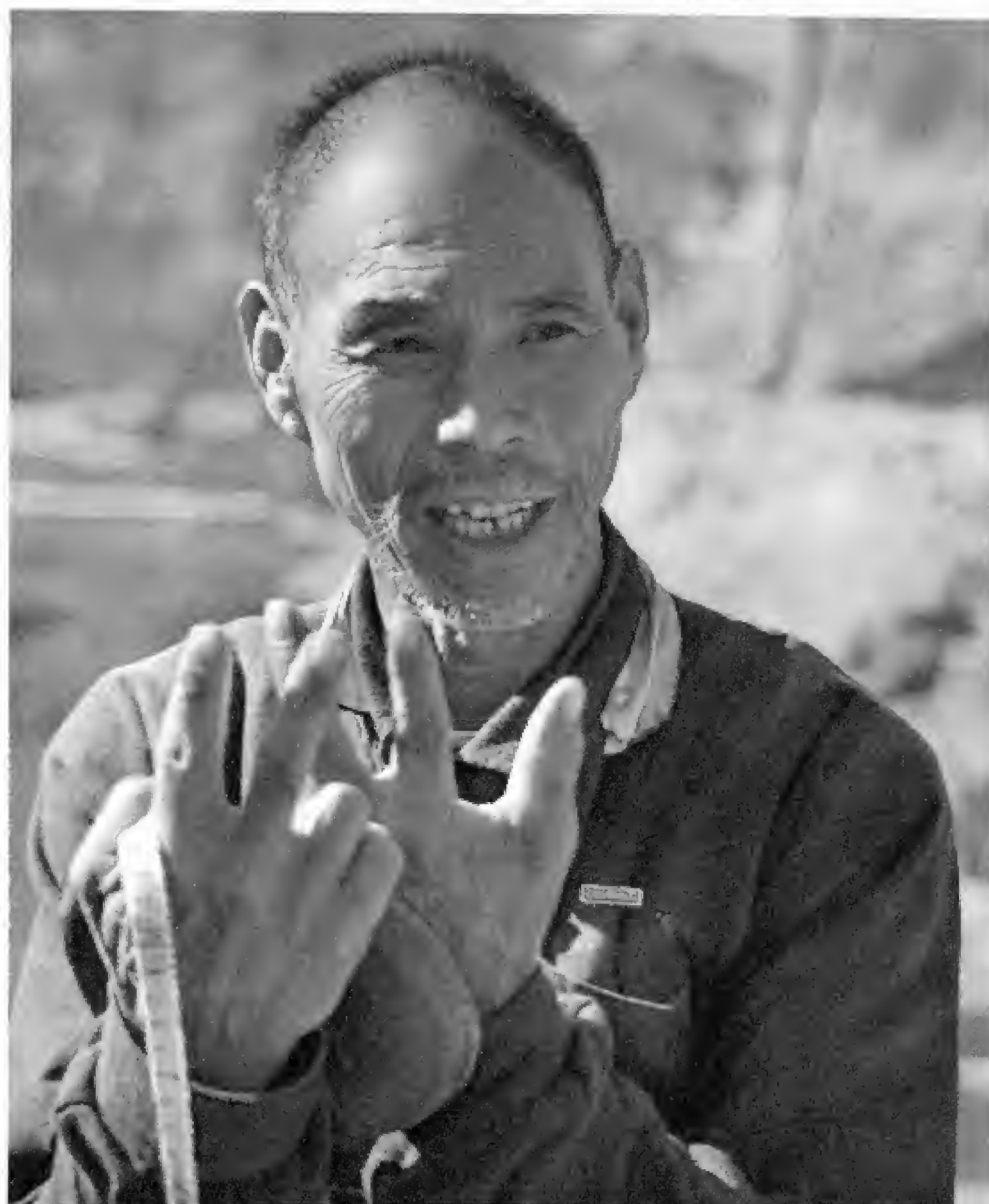
Members of the Linhsien County Revolutionary Committee are enthusiastically discussing plans for completely transforming the rivers and mountains in their county.

A veteran stone-mason Lu Yin is an outstanding technician in the building of the "Red Flag Canal".

At last, they overcame all difficulties and successfully fulfilled their tasks.

Since the founding of the Linhsien County Revolutionary Committee, the heroic people of the county have raised the banks of the general trunk canal from a height of 2.5 metres to 4.3 metres. They also built over 270 branch canals or ditches. In order to fully utilize the "Red Flag Canal", they completed a power station with a capacity of 3,120 kilowatts to supply electricity for industry throughout the county, for the pumps installed along the canal and also for use in daily life by the commune members.

Great achievements have been made in water conservation construction by the people of Linhsien County. In grain production another good harvest was achieved in 1968. Inspired by the Communiqué of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the broad masses of poor and lower middle peasants are determined to reclaim the mountains and harness the rivers, following up their successes to win even greater victories.





Creatively studying and applying Chairman Mao's works have become an everyday practice throughout Linhsien County. Builders of the canal are studying quotations from Chairman Mao at the construction site.

A Red Banner in Water *Conservation Construction*



A dam with culverts — an important project in the construction of the "Red Flag Canal".

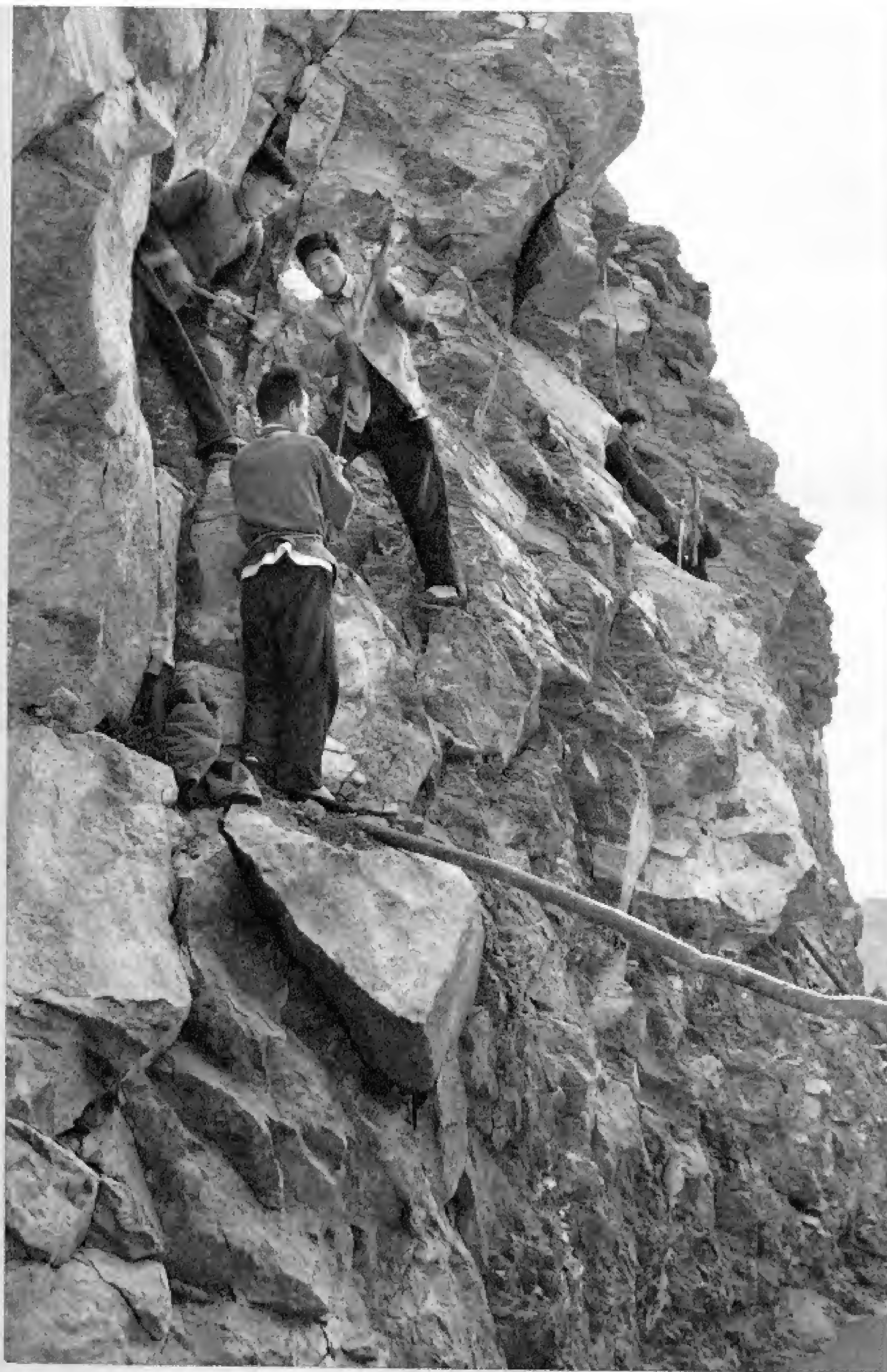
Members of the Kucheng brigade, Jentsun commune are cutting paddy rice. In 1968 Linhsien County scored a bumper harvest in agricultural production.



A Red Banner in Water Conservation Construction

Members of the Tungkan commune are splitting off rocks for building canals. Subsidiary projects connected with the "Red Flag Canal" are being built continuously.

Barren mountains have been turned into orchards and fertile fields. These are terraced fields reclaimed by four old poor peasants of the Wuchiashui brigade during the great proletarian cultural revolution.



A Fine Example of Continuously Making Revolution Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

**The Tenth Company of the Engineering Corps,
Which Is Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao**

OUR great leader Chairman Mao and Vice-Chairman Lin Piao recently approved the order issued by the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, conferring on the tenth company of a unit under the engineering corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army the title of honour, "The Tenth Company of the Engineering Corps on Snow-Storm Highlands Which Is Boundlessly Loyal to Chairman Mao". This company has set a fine example for the Chinese People's Liberation Army and the Chinese people in preserving and carrying forward the style of plain living and hard struggle in the period of socialist

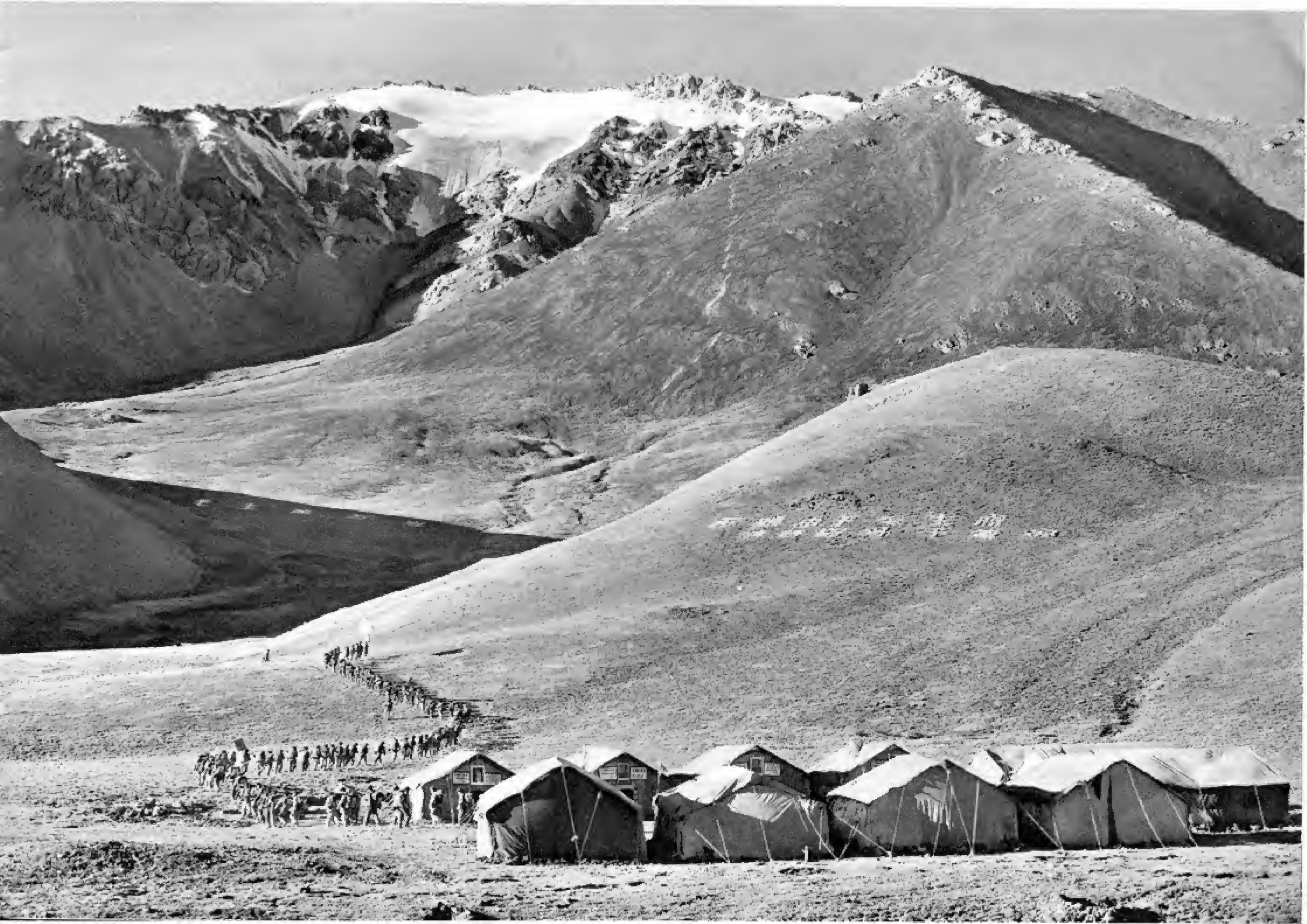
revolution and socialist construction, and in resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the tenth company has always kept in mind Chairman Mao's teaching in the Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China: "To win country-wide victory is only the first step in a long march of ten thousand li. . . . The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, the work greater and more arduous. . . . The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and

hard struggle." Closely following our great supreme commander Chairman Mao, they have been continuously advancing along the road of a long march, paving the way for communism and undergoing hardships for the world revolution.

The commanders and fighters of the tenth company have been fighting courageously under hard conditions on the snowy, storm-swept highlands in the southwest and northwest of the motherland throughout the last 19 years. They have often camped in the wilderness, pioneered through incredible hardships, negotiated rugged mountains and turbulent rivers and braved scorch-

For the last ten years and more, the comrades of the tenth company of a unit of the engineering corps of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, their treasured red books always with them, keeping their motherland and the world revolution in mind, have fought on the snowy, storm-swept highlands, traversing over mountains and rivers.





"The red sun warms us on cold days, the treasured red book guides us in scaling rugged mountains." Commanders and fighters of the tenth company study quotations from Chairman Mao on a high mountain.

Commanders and fighters of the tenth company with iron will and industrious hands cut through steep and rugged snow mountains, harness roaring torrents, fill in unnegotiable muddy swamps and transform stony deserts to pave the way for communism, undergoing hardships for the world revolution.



ing heat and severe cold in the course of meritoriously performing its tasks in building the Sikang-Tibet Highway and Chinghai-Tibet Highway on the "roof of the world" and other constructions of national defences. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the tenth company has performed new meritorious deeds for the people in the course of resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, closely following Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, putting the series of Chairman Mao's latest instructions into practice in an all-round way and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in helping the broad masses of the Left.

In the last 19 years, the comrades of the heroic tenth company, their treasured red books always with them, keeping their motherland and the world revolution in mind, have fought on the snowy, storm-swept highlands, traversing a distance of over 30,000 li. They lived in tents and caves but they built spacious modern buildings; they drank melted snow but they built new villages of happiness; they walked on small paths but they built broad highways. Each time they pitched their tents and began working, it was like spreading seeds on a bare field, and each time they took down their tents to leave, their efforts had borne fruit. They built highways and "great walls" on the snowy, storm-swept highlands, and at the same time they also built the "highway" of selflessness and the "great wall" of opposing revisionism and preventing its emergence in their own souls.

Through the long period of hard struggle the comrades of the tenth company have come to deeply realize this truth: Only through hard struggle can one closely follow Chairman Mao to wage revolution continuously, constantly and thoroughly; only through hard struggle and continuous revolution, can one always adhere to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, follow the road pointed out by Chairman Mao and carry the socialist and communist revolution through to the end.



The construction site of arduous toil is also a battlefield against imperialism and revisionism. A fighter is inscribing the slogan, "Strive hard, oppose imperialism and revisionism", on a cliff.

"It is good to promote the practice of heart-to-heart talks". The leader of the first platoon of the tenth company Chu Ming-tsang (right), an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works, has a heart-to-heart talk with a fighter.



Deputy leader of the third platoon of the tenth company Yang Yao-chung, an activist in studying Chairman Mao's works.





“‘The Party branch is organized on a company basis’; this is an important reason why the Red Army has been able to carry on such arduous fighting without falling apart.” Members of the Party branch committee of the tenth company study Chairman Mao’s Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and his latest instructions. They discuss how to strengthen ideological building of their unit under hard conditions.

Throughout 19 years on the snowy storm-swept highlands, the style of plain living and hard work has been passed on to new-comers. Veteran cadres tell the new fighters about the heroic company’s history and glorious traditions of closely following Chairman Mao, struggling hard and waging revolution continuously.



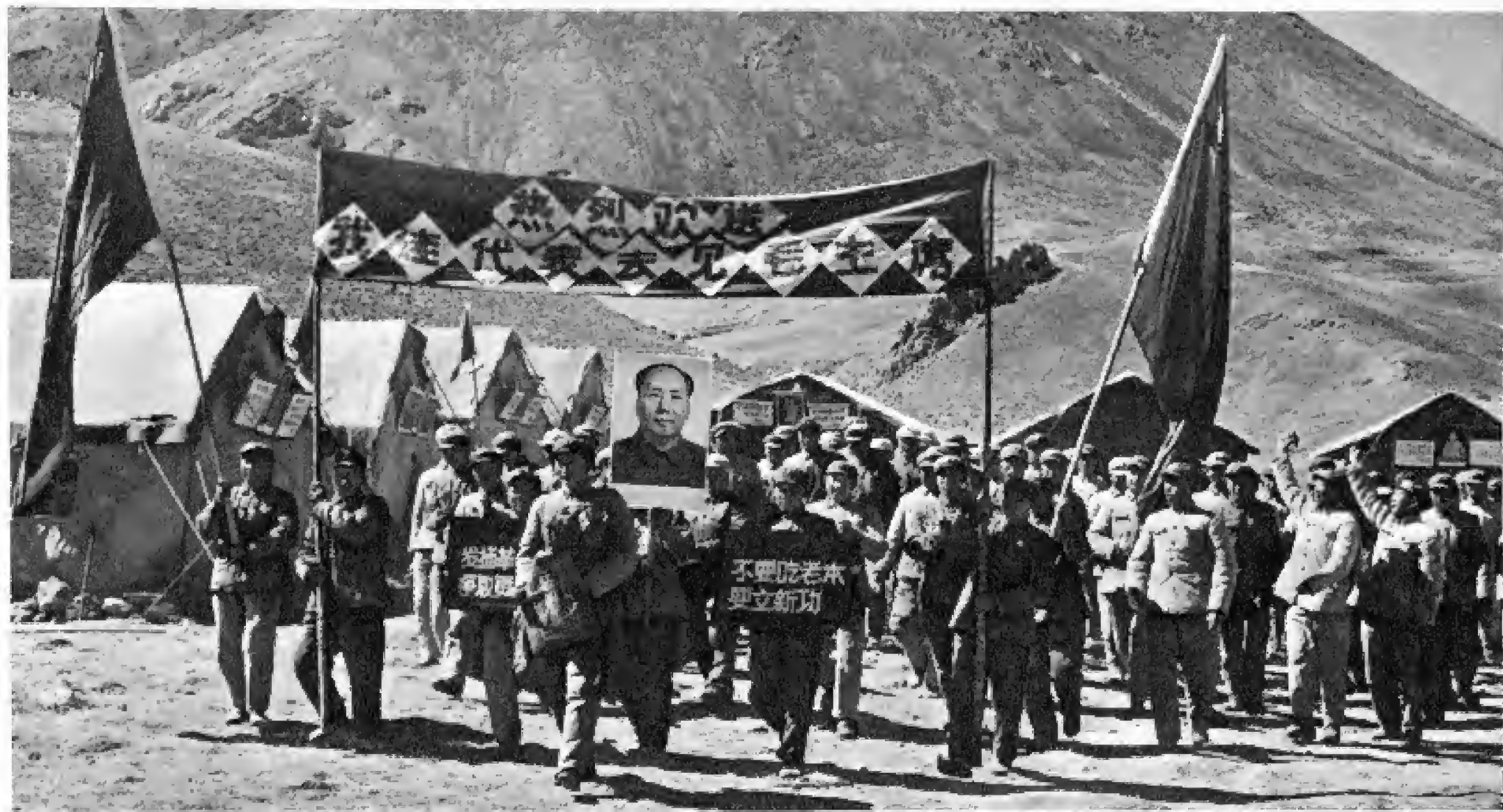


Commanders and fighters of the tenth company carry out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation to eliminate the poisonous influences of counter-revolutionary revisionism spread by Liu Shao-chi and the others of the handful of top capitalist roaders in the Party.



Fighters of the cooking squad busy themselves in trying to improve meals under climatic conditions of severe cold.

Seeing the company commander off for Peking with smiling faces and united hearts. "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!" — shout it for us many times!"





The great leader of the Albanian people and the great Marxist-Leninist Comrade Enver Hoxha having a cordial chat with the cadres of the People's Army.

A Heroic People's Army

—The Albanian People's Army

THE Albanian People's Army is a heroic army of the people, founded and educated by the glorious and long-tested Albanian Party of Labour and the great Marxist-Leninist, Comrade Enver Hoxha. In the past 25 years, this heroic army has traversed a glorious path of struggle and has made lasting contributions to the motherland and to the people.

Closely united, the Albanian People's Army and the Albanian people defeated the Italian

and German fascist occupationists by means of revolutionary war and liberated their own motherland. They thus made important contributions to the anti-fascist war of the people of the world.

Holding high the revolutionary red banner of Marxism-Leninism and giving full play to the dauntless revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, the Albanian People's Army, together with the Albanian people, firmly stands at the

forefront of the struggle against imperialism and revisionism. It has crushed the subversive and disruptive activities of U.S. imperialism and its running dogs, of the Tito renegade clique and of the Soviet modern revisionist renegade clique, safeguarded the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland and constantly consolidated and strengthened the dictatorship of the proletariat. Not long ago, the People's Republic of Albania solemnly

announced its decision to withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty and issued a decree to that effect. This is another heavy blow to the Soviet revisionist renegade clique as well as an immense encouragement to the peoples of Eastern Europe in their struggle against this clique.

The Albanian People's Army upholds the proletarian line in army building and incessantly intensifies its own revolutionization. The Albanian People's Army has resolutely carried out the many important instructions of the Albanian Party of Labour and Comrade Enver Hoxha; it has carried out such revolutionization measures as restoration of the Party committee system, re-establishment of political commissars, abolition of military ranks, energetic strengthening of political and ideological work, launching of "model company" campaigns and effective strengthening of militia work. It has further strengthened leadership by the Party, given prominence to proletarian politics, brought about closer ties between officers and men and between the army and the people, preserved and developed the glorious traditions of the People's Army and achieved great successes. The Albanian People's Army has enthusiastically responded to the great call of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, to put political work in the first place and build the People's Army into a revolutionary army which is a fighting force, a working force and a production force. There is revolutionary vigour throughout the army, and this has greatly promoted preparedness against war and construction in all fields, further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in Albania. The Albanian People's Army has proved its merit as a long-tested heroic army loyal to the people and to the revolution.

Albania, the great beacon of socialism in Europe, is shining with ever greater radiance. This is tremendous encouragement to the Chinese people who are successfully carrying out the great proletarian cultural revolution. The Chinese people and Chinese People's Liberation Army are infinitely proud of having the Albanian people and the People's Army as their close comrades-in-arms! Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "We must be good at learning from the peoples the world over." We shall always abide by this great teaching and conscientiously learn from the heroic Albanian people and the People's Army.



"Study the history of the Albanian Party of Labour and the works of Comrade Enver Hoxha." This proposal is of profound revolutionary significance for the People's Army.

The heroic Albanian People's Army is valiantly marching forward on the highway of revolutionization and militancy.





"China and Albania are separated by thousands of mountains and rivers but our hearts are closely linked."

The friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples, forged personally by our great leader Chairman Mao and the Albanian people's great leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, has stood the test of violent storms of the international class struggle. The force engendered by this friendship is truly unconquerable. The 700 million Chinese people and the People's Liberation Army who have been tempered and have become much stronger in the great proletarian cultural revolution, will certainly follow the teachings of the great leader Chairman Mao, stand closely with the Albanian people and the People's Army, with the genuine Marxist-Leninists of the whole world, and with the world's revolutionary people, and fight shoulder to shoulder with them in overthrowing imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries and in building a new world without imperialism, without capitalism and without exploitation of man by man.





① Commanders and fighters of a model company of the Albanian People's Army study foreign and domestic current political events.

② Resolutely implementing the decision of the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, the People's Army open up waste-land in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food and reduce the burden of the people.

③ Commanders and fighters of the People's Army keep in mind the teaching of Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader, "Those who dare to invade our borders will have to pay with their lives". They are training hard, ready to annihilate at all times the invading enemy.

④ The frontier guards of the People's Army are closely linked with the masses of the people. The army and the people join together in safeguarding the frontiers of the motherland.

Photographs by Albanian News Agency and China's Jiefangjun Huabao (Liberation Army Pictorial)



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In the capital, Mexico City, demonstrating students fight against the armoured cars of the reactionary troops. Since late July, 1968, Mexican students have held one huge demonstration after another in vehement protest against the atrocities committed by the reactionary troops in suppressing the student movement.



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SINCE late July 1968, a just struggle against persecution and slaughter, waged by the broad ranks of the Mexican student youth with the support and participation of the broad sections of workers, peasants and other working people, has swiftly and vigorously developed. The number of participants, increasing from several thousand to tens of thousands, has now reached more than 200,000. The raging fires of the struggle have spread from the capital, Mexico City, to over 10 of the 29 states in the country. The scale, duration and intensity of

the struggle is unprecedented in the history of Mexico. It has shaken the entire "backyard" of U.S. imperialism — Latin America — and has dealt a telling blow to U.S. imperialism and the Mexican reactionaries.

Mexico, which borders on the southern boundary of the United States, has long been under the strict control of U.S. imperialism. It has been regarded as a comparatively "tranquil" place among the Latin American countries. After the large-scale struggles against U.S. imperialism and domestic dictatorship waged

by the students and workers in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and other South American countries, a powerful revolutionary mass movement in Mexico too broke out since July, 1968. The storm of this struggle was touched off by a general strike and demonstration held by broad sections of students in Mexico City, protesting against the suppression of the student movement and persecution of progressive students by specially trained "riot squads".

Panic-stricken by this powerful mass struggle, the Mexican reactionary authorities

STORM IS SHAKING THE "BACKYARD" OF U.S. IMPERIALISM



Students of Mexico's capital demonstrate in the business centre of the city to express their protest.



The people in Mexico are holding grand rallies and demonstrations, angrily protesting against the sanguinary suppression of the students by the reactionary authorities.

are vainly trying to suppress this just struggle of the students with bullets and bayonets. "Riot squads" and fully armed troops have been continually ordered out. They fired at and even bayonet-charged the patriotic students. Several hundred were killed or wounded, and several thousand arrested. Nevertheless, the more ruthless the suppression by the reactionaries, the fiercer the people's resistance becomes. Chairman Mao pointed out: "In the final analysis, their (the reactionaries') persecution of the revolutionary people only serves to accelerate the

people's revolutions on a broader and more intense scale." The naked fascist atrocities of the reactionary Mexican authorities have not only aroused the indignation and still stronger resistance of the people throughout the country but have also met with stern condemnation by the people of Latin America and the world, who express great sympathy and give wide support to the just struggle of the Mexican student youth.

At present, in the whole of Latin America south of Mexico, workers' strikes, peasants'

struggles to seize land, and student struggles against violent repression and for democratic rights have risen in successive waves. Revolutionary armed struggles have also been developing in a number of countries and regions. The spearhead of all these struggles is directed at U.S. imperialism and its lackeys. A new and bigger revolutionary storm is brewing in the whole of Latin America.



The Mexican student youth fear no violence. Facing the bayonets of the reactionary troops and police, they are persisting in their heroic struggle.

A STORM IS SHAKING THE "BACKYARD" OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

The Mexican women and other demonstrators protest against the atrocities of the reactionary authorities and demand the release of the arrested student youth. With the support and participation of broad sections of workers, peasants and other working people, the struggle of the Mexican student youth against persecution and slaughter has been developing swiftly.



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FRONT COVER: Our great leader
Chairman Mao

Photograph by *Hsinhua News Agency*

BACK COVER: Students of the Liuho
"May 7" Cadre School in Heilungkiang
Province on their way to reclaim outly-
ing waste-land. They are determined
to advance bravely along the road point-
ed out by Chairman Mao in his "May
7" directive.

Photograph by our staff

Supplement:

China Successfully Conducts New Hydro-
gen Bomb Test

Enthusiastically Hail the Success of the
New Hydrogen Bomb Test

Chinese Weights and Measures

1 *mu* = 0.06 hectare or 0.1647 acre

1 *jin* = 0.5 kilogramme or 1.1023
pounds

1 *li* = 0.5 kilometre or 0.31 mile

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS ON THE GREAT PROLETARIAN CULTURAL REVOLUTION

(Published in English)

The Communique of the Enlarged 12th Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

(Adopted on October 31, 1968)

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A Great Historic Document
- *Communique of the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (Adopted on August 12, 1966)
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